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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		TA	TORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/265,3	63 03/10/	99 ARAI		1	520.32696CX3
			\neg	EXAMINER	
ANTONELLI TERRY STOUT AND KRAUS				PHAN, R	
SUITE 18	00			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	TH SEVENTEE N VA 22209	NTH STREET		Z781	3
	•				07/20/99

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Application No.

09/265,363

Applicant:3)

Arai et al.

Office Action Summary Examiner

Raymond N. Phan

Group Art Unit 2781



Responsive to communication(s) filed on			
☐ This action is FINAL .			
☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D.	al matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed 11; 453 O.G. 213.		
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expir is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respapplication to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).	pond within the period for response will cause the		
Disposition of Claims			
X Claim(s) <u>1-14</u>	is/are pending in the application.		
Of the above, claim(s)			
X Claim(s) 9	is/are allowed.		
X Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-14	is/are rejected.		
Claim(s)			
☐ Claims			
Application Papers X See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Revi	ew, PTO-948.		
☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected to			
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on			
☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	-1		
☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under	35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).		
☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the p	priority documents have been		
☐ received.			
received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number)			
\square received in this national stage application from the Intern	national Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
*Certified copies not received:			
Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority und	er 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).		
Attachment(s)			
■ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892			
☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948			
Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152			
☐ Notice of informal Latent Application, 1.10-102	Sec.		
	2		
SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FO	OLLOWING PAGES		

Part III DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant(s)

- 1. This application has been examined. Claims 1-14 are pending.
- 2. The Group and/or Art Unit location of your application in the PTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Group Art Unit 2781.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 1-8 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arai et al. (US No. 5,457,473) in view of Hibino et al. (US No. 5,599,231).

In regards to claim 1, Arai et al. disclose the image display apparatus 1b having communication control circuit 18 for communicating with an external connected computer 1a (see figure 1). But Arai et al. do not disclose the communication control circuit comprising a comparing means for comparing a first identification information which is previously stored in the display unit and the

second identification information which is previously stored in the computer and is sent from computer; and a communication permission means for permitting communication between the computer with respect to the display control of the display unit, when the first and second identification information match as a result of the comparison by the comparing means. However Hibino et al. disclose the security systems and methods for a videographics computer system and authentication game/program fabricating device comprising: a comparing means for comparing a first identification information which is previously stored in the identification device and the second identification information which is previously stored in the computer and is sent from computer; and a communication permission means for permitting communication between the computer with respect to the control (i.e. copy, edit) of the system, when the first and second identification information match as a result of the comparison by the comparing means (see col 21, line 57 through col. 22, line 28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Hibino et al. into the teachings of Arai et al. because it would prevent the unauthorized use of the videographics computer system.

In regards to claims 2, 8, 11, and 14, Arai et al. teach the claimed subject matter as discussed above except the use of first identification stored in the memory of the display unit. However Hibino et al. disclose first identification stored in the memory (i.e. removable disk drive) (see col. 22, lines 1-5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Hibino et al. into the teachings of Arai

et al. because it would provide a unique comparison in security system of the videographics computer system.

In regards to claim 3, Arai et al. teach the claimed subject matter as discussed above except the use of communication prohibition means for prohibiting communication between the computer with respect to display control of the display unit, when the first and second identification informations do not match as a result of the comparison by the comparing means. However Hibino et al. disclose communication prohibition means for prohibiting communication between the computer with respect to control (i.e. copy, edit) of the system, when the first and second identification informations do not match as a result of the comparison by the comparing means (see col. 21, line 57 through col. 22, line 28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Hibino et al. into the teachings of Arai et al. because it would prevent the unauthorized use of the videographics computer system.

In regards to claim 4, in addition to the rejection of claim 1, Arai et al. disclose the reception permission means for permitting reception of the control command for controlling at least a display size/position of the display unit from the computer (see col. 9, lines 6-37).

In regards to claim 5, Arai et al. further disclose the control command including information for controlling a display brightness/contrast (see col. 1, lines 5-15).

In regards to claims 6-7, Arai et al. further disclose the control command is generated within the computer, based upon a command inputted from an input means (i.e keyboard) connected to the computer (see col. 1, lines 1-15).

In regards to claims 10, 12, even though the teachings of Arai et al. and Hibino et al. do not specifically disclose the use of memory means for storing at least data of a frequency range to which the display unit is operable, however one skilled in the art would have understood that they can choose to have memory device (i.e. RAM or ROM) for storing at least data of a frequency range to which the display unit is operable to fulfill their need.

In regards to claim 13, Arai et al. disclose the control data is written in the memory device (see col. 7, lines 46-57).

Examiner suggests the applicant(s) to carefully study the entire teachings of Arai et al. and Hibino et al. references. Examiner relies on the entire teachings of references.

Allowable Subject Matter

- 6. Claim 9 is allowable over the prior of records.
- 7. The following is an Examiner's statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Claim 9 is allowable over the prior art of record because the Examiner found neither prior art cited in its entirety, nor based on the prior art, found any motivation to combine any of the said prior arts which teach a display apparatus having communication control circuit 18 for communicating with an external connected computer, wherein the communication control circuit comprises: a comparing means for comparing a first identification information which is previously stored in the display unit and the second identification information which

is previously stored in the computer and is sent from computer; and a reception prohibition means for prohibiting reception of a control command from the computer for controlling at least one display size, a display position, a brightness, and a contrast of the display unit, when the first and second identification information match as a result of the comparison by the comparing means.

Conclusion

- 8. Claims 1-8 and 10-14 are rejected. Claim 9 is allowed.
- 9. The prior arts made of record and not relied upon are considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

De Pommery et al. (US No. 4,450,535) disclose a system and method for authorizing access to an article distribution or service acquisition machine.

McLean et al. (US No. 5,282,247) disclose an apparatus and method for providing data security in a computer system having removable memory.

Morganstein (US No. 5,309,504) discloses an automated identification of attendant positions in a telecommunication system.

Pitts et al. (US No. 4,893,248) disclose a monitoring and reporting system for remote terminals.

Arai et al. (US No. 5,887,147) disclose a display apparatus

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to examiner Raymond Phan, whose telephone number is (703) 306-2756. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:30AM- 4:00PM. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays during the same hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh, can be reached on (703) 305-9648 or via e-mail addressed to [ayza sheikh@uspto.gov]. The fax number for this Group is (703) 308-5358.

Serial Number: 09/265,363 Art Unit: 2781

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [raymond.phan@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

RS

Raymond Phan Jul 17, 1999

> GĽENN A. AUVE PRIMARY EXAMINER